

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A coaxial cable connection for connecting two cables into one connection which can be connected into a signal cable, the connection comprising:

a) a covering clamp for fitting over the two connecting cables;

b) a sheath covering and clamping the two cables together adjacent to said covering clamp; and

c) a substantially tubular connector for connecting over said covering clamp and adjacent to said sheath wherein said covering clamp, said sheath, and said substantially tubular connector form a two-to-one cable connection so that a single cable carrying a signal can be connected to the substantially tubular connector and convey a signal into the two cables via said covering clamp.

2. The connector as in claim 1, wherein said clamp is made from a malleable material so that it can clamp around an exposed connection area of the two cables.

3. The connector as in claim 1, wherein said clamp is formed as a female connector.

4. The connector as in claim 3, wherein said clamp is formed as a female connector for receiving either one RG 58 cable or at least two RG 179 cables.

5. A method for creating a connection between a single signal carrying cable and two cables for carrying and splitting that same signal comprising the following steps:

a) applying a clamp over two exposed leads of the two cables;

b) clamping the clamp onto the two exposed leads of the two cables such that said clamp is in direct electrical and signal connection with the two exposed leads;

c) applying a sheath over said clamp to cover the two cables and clamping said sheath onto said two cables to prevent said two cables from separating from said clamp;

d) sliding said substantially tubular connector over said clamp to cover said clamp; and

e) coupling said substantially tubular connector to the two cables and to said sheath to secure said substantially tubular connector to the two cables.

6. The method as in claim 5, wherein said step of coupling said substantially tubular connector to the two cables includes clamping said substantially tubular connector on to the two cables.

7. The method as in claim 5, further comprising the following step:

applying an additional sheath onto the two cables to cover said sheath and the two cables, wherein said

additional sheath is coupled to said previously applied sheath.

8. A method for splitting a coaxial cable signal comprising the following steps:

a) sending a signal down a first coaxial cable;

b) coupling two coaxial cables together using the following steps:

i) forming exposed leads on two separate coaxial cables;

ii) applying a clamp over the two exposed leads of the two cables;

iii) clamping the clamp onto the two exposed leads of the two cables such that said clamp is in direct electrical, and signal connection with the two exposed leads;

iv) applying a sheath over said clamp to cover the two cables adjacent to said clamp and clamping said sheath onto said two cables to prevent said two cables from separating from said clamp;

v) sliding said substantially tubular connector over said clamp to cover said clamp adjacent to said sheath; and

vi) coupling said substantially tubular connector to the two cables and to said sheath to secure said substantially tubular connector to the two cables to form a single coaxial cable connection; and

c) coupling the single coaxial cable which carries the signal to the single coaxial cable connection of the two coaxial cables to split the signal from the single coaxial cable and send it into the two coaxial cables.

9. The method as in claim 8, wherein this method does not include any steps of welding, soldering, or gluing said

clamp, the two coaxial cables, said tubular connector or said sheath together.